Affairs at the State Capital. ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1851.

The Post Office Robbers-Probability of Meting out Justice to Old Offenders.

Judge Conkling is now holding a session of the Saited States Court in this city, for the northern district of New York. The principal cases ready for trial are the Albany Post Office robbers ; and as these cases have produced a wonderful degree of excitement here, I apprehend that the extraordinary facts there with connected are worthy of being presented before the readers of the Herald. The following is a synopsis of the facts:-Pemberton, the principal, who has made a full confession for the benefit of the government, was a clerk in the Post Office, under Wasson, but was discharged by Mr. W.'s successor, Mr. Benedict. He, however, continued to visit the office quite frequently after his discharge, and held free intercourse with the clerks, without exciting any suspicion as respected his honesty. After his discharge he became quite intimate with two dangerous men-one named Gaylord and the other Bramhall-who, by a singular stratagem, induced Pemberton to visit the Post Office on Sunday mornings, and pilfer therefrom packages supposed to contain money. This he succeeded in doing, and delivered the first stolen package into the hands of Gaylord, who kept a drinking place near the Post Office, on the whatf. Having succeeded in entrapping Pemberton, by committing the first offence, Gaylord and his accomplice, Bramhall, very easily compelled him to continue his depredations, under a threat of an exposure for the first offence. Pemberton having thus become easured and deluded by the two conspirators, was completely in their power, and upon their demanding of him turther and continued robberies, he was absolutely compelled to submit to their importunities, and to visit the Post Office on several subsequent Sunday mornings, when few clerks were on duty; and on each occasion he obtained packages which he knew contained remittances of money to New York in his statement and confession he relates some six or seven instances in which he succeeded in stealing packages, and delivering them into the hands of Gaylord, without himself even breaking the seals or knowing anything of their contents. So completely did these therefrom packages supposed to contain me

over his own mind.

On Sunday morning, the 7th of July, Pemberton made the last attempt, and was detected in the act, and arrested. Some six or eight thousand dollars, in drafts and money, was the amount then over his own mind. doings, in draits and money, was the amount them abstracted. Immediately upon his arrest on that day, he made a free, full, and, no doubt, candid confession, of his own guilt, and promptly exposed those by whose inducements he committed robberies during the term of six or eight weeks. These acts were characterized by a boldness and

himself even breaking the seals or knowing any-thing of their coatents. So completely did these two men have Pemberton in their power, that he seems to have lost all self-command, and all power

These acts were characterized by a boldness and fearlessness seldom seen in the most determined criminal, and Pemberton is still quite young, scarcely having arrived at the age of manhood.

The trial of the two confederates was set down for the present term. Bramhall's case occupied the time of the court about eight days. He was defended by Mr. Wheaton, an able criminal advocate, and every possible effort was made to establish his innocence. The jury, however, thought different, and pronounced him guilty. Fearing the result of the verdict, he made an attempt to escape from the court room, during the absence of the jury, but he was prevented by the officers.

This morning, his confederate, Gaylord, was put upon trial. His gailt is considered more apparent than Bramhall's, because all the packages taken from the Pest Office by Pemberton were instantly

upon trial. His gailt is considered more apparent than Bramhall's, because all the packages taken from the Pest Office by Peniberton were instantly placed in his hands. His bail being suspicious that he would, before the trial was half concluded, abscond from the city, delivered him up to the custody of the Marshal this morning.

It is understood that the elemency of the President of the United States will be exercised towards Pemberton, on account of his promptness in exposing the gang who induced him to carry out their own villanous designs. He has been their dupe, and has already suffered imprisonment since the

own villanous designs. He has been their dupe, and has already suffered imprisonment since the seventh day of July last—nearly seven months. By his contession of guilt, Judge Conkling will be compelled to sentence him to imprisonment; but it is expected a pardon will soon after be received from Washington. The public here, acquainted with all the facts, seem to desire his unconditional readon.

pardon.
Some eighteen months since, an incendiary fire Some eighteen months since, as incensity lite occurred in Washington street, in this city. Suspicion rested upon Gaylord and two others, and they conspired together and procured the conviction of a man named Osborne, as the incendiary. He was duly sentenced to the State prison, and is now in the service of the State. Since the Post Office robbery occurred, facts have leaked out by which the authorities are becoming convinced that Office robbery occurred, facts have leaked out by which the authorities are becoming convinced that Osborn is unjustly punished, and an investigation is now in progress in relation to the matter, which indicates the speedy release of Osborne and his restoration to citizenship, by which he will be made a competent witness in relation to the Washington street fire Rumor, who is never silent, with her thousand busy tongues, has already fastened upon two individuals, now running ou streets at large, as being cognizant of the origin of the fire. So there is a probability that justice will ere long overtake and a rest as desperate a gang of reckiess and hardened villains as ever disgraced any city in the country. Mr. Colvin, the new District Attorney, is a public officer of untiring vigilance, and no effort will be spared on his part to bring offenders of such magnitude to an early appearance before the proper tribunals. appearance before the proper tribunals.

## ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1851. Canal Matters in General.

The Canal Board have promptly yielded to the wishes of the forwarders on the canal, in generaily reducing the tolls on articles which comprise the staple of transportation. Early in December, the merchants and others, from Buffalo, down the line to Albany, have held meetings and continued to agitate the subject until near the first of February, when a State convention assembled at the capital, to give force and effect to the project of reducing the tolls. A committee from this body appeared before the Canal Board. James L. Barof Buffalo spoke in behalf of the forwarders. exhibiting such facts and figures as he had colected in relation to the commerce of the great lakes, and the future destiny of the Eric canal, which in a great measure induced the Canal Board to re-adjust the toils and reduce them very materially. The toil, of three mills per thousand pounds on wheat, flour, salted beef and cheese, being twenty-five per cent less than last year, and 2½ mills on rail road iron, nearly a reduction of one half, has been established in accordance with the recommendations of the merchants and forwarders transacting business on the canals. This early regulation of toils is highly creditable to the Canal Board, as it gives purchasers, sellers, and transportation companies, full opportunity for making contracts and arrangements for the ensuing season. There are millions of bushele of grain, and there will be, by the opening of navigation, many thousand barrels of flour, upon the shores of the western lakes, ready for transportation to the eastern markets. The forwarders on the Ene canal say that they will now be able to compete successfully which in a great measure induced the Canal Board kets. The forwarders on the Eric canal say that they will now be able to compete successfully with the Eric Railroad to New York, and the Welland canal and the Ogdensburgh road to Boston Heavy contracts will immediately be made for the transportation of the weatern produce from the store houses on the lakes to the slips in the city of New York; and it is anticipated that this movement in reducing the tolls, will induce a trade sufficiently large to show at the close of the navigation, an aggregate in the amount of tolls, far exceeding that of any former year at higher rates of toll.

That portion of the canal between Rochester and Buffalo which has not been enlarged, is now under the special charge of Commissioner Follett. He has given notice that he intends immediately to has given notice that he intends immediately to commence enlarging all the locks on his section to a capacity equal to those which are linished on the enlarged canal. There are several of them, and he intends to have them all completed by the opening of navigation, about the first of May. This is all which is now absolutely required; for by the enlarged locks, with only the capacity of water heretofore used, some twenty five per cent more can be added to the amount of freight on every heat, with ut a dollar's additional cost for transportation.

transperiation.

We may tafely calculate, therefore, that in con-

We may safely calculate, therefore, that in consequence of the reduction of the tolls twenty-live per cert on all the structpal articles, and colarging the locks as contemplated, the business on our canals next year must overbulance that of any previous year to a very large extent.

The Canal Commissioner deserves much praise for his straight forward course in this matter. While Gov. Hunt is orging upon the Legislature the amperious necessity of altering the constitution so as to etable the Legislature to borrow some twenty millions to finish the enlargement—whilst pointicians are endeavoring to make that question an issue of the coming election—Mr. Follett proceeds deliberately onward in the enlargement of the locks, without the delay even of adventing four or ax weeks for contractors to furnish proposals tor the deliberately onward in the enlargement of the locks, without the delay even of advertising four or six weeks for contractors to furnish proposals for the work; and as soon as forwarders and boatmen are ready for navigating the causi with larger boats, the locks will be prepared to pass them down and back from tide water, laden with twenty-five percent more freight than has ever been carried since the construction of the canal.

In connection with the work on the canala, a movement bas been made, in the House of Assem-

bly, which is calculated very much to retard the repairs necessary to be done upon the canals. A bill has been introduced by a leading whig, taking from the democratic commissioners all power over the work, by allowing the superintendents to have exclusive control over all the men who are employed. The commissioner, who has charge of his section, is responsible to the State for the manner in which the work is done; yet, by this bill, he is to be excluded from all authority over the workmen. It seems as if partisan preferences might find more legitimate scope, than to thus cramp a highly responsible public officer in the performance of duties for which he alone is held accountable to whe people.

The appointments just made by the Canal Board are all from the woolley section. The day after Mr. Beekman refused to vote for Mr. Fish, every silver gray, on all the lines of canal, in the service of the State, was discharged. It was supposed that Seymour would not allow them to be victimized; but his courage coxed out when the time came for action.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1851. An Attempt in High Quarters to Demolish the Multia System.

" An Act to abolish Militia Fines, and to provide for the paymendof the uniformed Militia." This is the title of a bill introduced in the Senate a few days since, by the Hon. George B. Guinnip, Senator from the Chemung district, and Chairman of the Military Committee of that body. In order that a correct understanding of the merits of the bill may be had, I will quote a few of its sections. The first section states, that all able bodied "white male citizens," of the age of 18, and under 45, shall be enrolled in the militia. The second section is as follows :-

as follows:—

"It shall be the duty of the assessors in the several towns, villages, and cities in this State, to make a written return under oath, of the number of persons liable to be enrolled in the militia. Iving within their respective districts; and every housekeeper within such districts, who shall refuse to give the assessors the information required by them for the performance of this duty, shall be liable to a penaity of ten dollars, to be recovered at the suit of any assessor in any ourt of competent jurisdiction. The assessors shall respectively be paid for the services required by this set, by the Boards of Supervisors of counties, a sum not less than ene dollar, nor more than five dollars."

The subsequent sections declare that the assessors

The subsequent sections declare that the assessors shall deposit a list of such names in the officer of the county clerks; said clerks are to transmit to the Adjutant General the number of persons so appearing by said returns liable to be enrolled; and from such returns are to be made the aggregate of the militia of this State. Assessors or county clerks, who neglect or refuse to comply, shall for-feit from \$25 to \$100, and also be deemed guilty of

a misdemeanor.

The ununiformed militia are not required to perform any duty, nor be subject to any fines or com-mutations for non-performance; and the uniformed corps doing militia duty, shall be distinguished by

mutations for non-performance; and the uniformed corps doing militia duty, shall be distinguished by the appellation of national guard. Returns are to be made to the Adjutant General both by the county clerks of the whole number enrolled, and also by the several brigade inspectors of the number performing duty. The eleventh section of the bill being an important one, we give it entire:—

"The Adjutant General, upon the receipt of such returns and lists from the brigade inspectors, shall furnish, to the Comptroller of the State, a statement of the number of field and staff officers in each regiment who were present at inspection, and of the number of persons whose names appear upon such lists as having paraded for three days in the year; and, also, of the number of horses on parade in such regiment at inspection; and the Comptroller shall, thereupon, draw his warrant upon the State treasurer, in favor of the county treasurer, of some county in which such regiment or a part thereof, shall be located, for a sum equal to three dollars for each officer and person, and one dollar for each horse, referred to in such statement of the Adjutant General; and the State treasurer shall forthwith transmit such sum to the county treasurer named in said warrant; and the sum so received, by such county treasurer shall constitute the regimental fund of said regiment, subject to the directions of the regimental board hereinatter provided for."

The thirteenth section being also an important

The thirteenth section being also an important one, we therefore quote it :-

One, we therefore quote it:—

"The Boards of Supervisors in the several counties in this State, shall add to the usual taxes imposed by them, a sum equal to one-tenth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property in their respective counties; and the sum so levied, shall be collected with and in the same manner as the other taxes in such counties, and paid to the respective county treasurers, and by them transmitted to the State treasurer, to be held by him as the military fund of the State exclusively for the purposes of this act, and other military uses. 'I'

The above quotations comorise the main features

The above quotations comprise the main features of the bill.

Now, although amajority of the people of this State may prefer some modification of the militia laws, as they now exist, still it cannot be possible that one in a thousand would be in favor of the sweeping alterations as proposed in the bill now under consideration in the Senate. The duty of ascertaining who are subject to duty, is imposed upon the several assessors in the State. They are constituted as so many courts of inquiry, to ascertain who are and who are not subject to militia duty. In the first place, the age of every white male citizen" is to be ascertained, and those appearing between 18 and 45, are to be constituted the military force of the State. Will such an enrollment be such a one as the United States constitution requires !—"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State." How are the assessors to ascertain who are exempt from duty? for the laws of Congress and of this State, include many classes of persons who are not subject to the performance of militia duty. Or is it intended that the assessors shall take, for granted, all the statements made to them? Under such a system, there would not be 20.000 men returned fit for service

But will the assessors perform the duty imposed on them by Senator Guinnip's bill? He proposes to pay them one dollar, and in no case over five The above quotations comprise the main features

But will the assessors perform the duty imposed on them by Senator Guinnip's bill? He proposes to pay them one dollar, and in no case over five dellars, as a compensation for visiting every house, making the necessary inquiries, returning a list to the county clerk, &c., &c; and in default, or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act, the assessors shall forfeit and pay not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; and also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The labors and responsibilities of assessors are now sufficiently onerous, considering the recompense ficiently operous, considering the recompense which they receive for the performance of their legitimate duties; and it is hoped the Legislature will hesitate long before this military duty of en-

rolment is imposed upon them.

The bill abolishes the present method of raising a military fund by commutation and fines; and though the system now pursued, in accordance to law, is regarded by manyas unequal and in numer law, is regarded by manyas unequal and in numerous imstances, extremely unjust; still, the proposition to resort to durect taxation for the payment of militis duty would be fraught with much more partiality and injustice. No man is now compelled to pay any thing, but Guinnip's law fastens a tax upon the people from which they cannot escape. There is no discrimination made; those who are disabled, incompetent, discharged from duty, the aged, thewidows and orphans, are alike, under the proposed plan, subject to the support of a military establishment. The amount of tax which this bill imposes on the city of New York is not far from twenty six thousand dollars. We opine, that the people will never consent to a direct tax for the support of a State military peace organization—Mr. Senator Guisnip's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Senator Guinnip's opinion to the Courtary
notwithstanding.

And in order to give prominence and respectability to the uniformed corps, the bill proposes to
flatter them with a French cognomen—the "National Guard!" The pride of both men and officers
would have been more easily flattered, by styling
them the New York State Guard, for such they

emphatically are.

There are other features of the bill which are There are other features of the bill which are equally erroneous and impracticable; but for the present, I apprehend sufficient has been written to apprie the people, both "informed and uninformed," what progress the fathers of the State are making in military legislation. Let those interested move at a quick pace, or their efforts may prove ineffectual.

prove ineffectual. ALBANY, February 10, 1851.

A Bold Attempt to Disorganize the First Divi ion of New York State Mulitia.

Rumors have existed, ever since the election o Brigadier Gen. Spicer to the command of the First Brigade, that attempts were making, by an interest ed individual, to cut up that command and effect the formation of another brigade. Those rumor have already assumed the shape of a reality, for a bill has been introduced, by Mr. Brandreth, into the Senate, and referred to the Military Committee,

Senate, and referred to the Military Committee, who have reported in favor of it, and it has been referred to the Committee of the Whole. The following is a copy of the bill:

Sec 1. The regiment of Hussars new known as the Third Regiment shall be organized into a brigade, to be descriminated the Thirty-third Brigade of Hussars.

Sec 2. The raid brigade shall be attached to, and form part of, the First Division of the militia. All laws now in force, applicable to the said division, shall apply to the said brigade.

Sec 3. All laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

by repealed.
See 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Is the command so large, the men so numerous, the companies so full, as to render the brigade unwieldy?—or rather, is it not the smallest command, and numbering less troops than either General Morris's, Hall's, or Ewen's brigades? The regment of Hussars, which, in this bill, it is proposed to organize into a brigade, paraded only a lew over three hundred men, according to the latest returns. To divide this command into two regiments of one hundred and fifty men each, would be an act of folly which I am yet to see the Legislature commit. It may, however, be accomplished, unless measures be immediately taken by Major General Sandford and Brigadier General Spicer, to obtain strong remensurances against the project,

less measures be immediately taken by Major General Sandford and Brigadier General Spicer, to obtain strong remenstrances against the project, and forward them to the New York Senators with all possible despatch. The bill may be taken up in the committee on any day, and passed to a third reading in half an hour. Other persons, who are more conversant with this proceeding than I am, insist upon it, that the sole object of obtaining another brigade is to gratify the personal ambition of a single individual.

The First Division, as now organized, has been so perfected at an immense deal of trouble, labor, cost, and time, devoted to it by its present principal officers. They have decided that it should be composed of four brigades; and a law was adopted, in accordance with their desires, by the Legislature, which has proved very salutary, and under it the military of 'he city has progressed beyond all precedent. With a few slight alterations in relation to the commutation fund, the system, as adapted to the city of New York, is one which, if let alone, will render the First Division equal to any citizen soldiery in the world. Let the present brigade commands remain as they are.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1851. Delaware and Hudson Cana'-The Tariff in th Pennsylvania Legislature, &c.

I understand that the Committee on Internal Improvements are about asking the House of Repre sentatives for power to send for persons and papers in relation to the enquiry relative to the resumption of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It is b lieved that the State has great interest in the proper consideration and settlement of this question. It is well known that the dividends of this company are larger than any other company in this country, and the terms upon which the resumption are to be made are favorable to the State. The project will be carefully examined, and a report will shortly be made which will expose the mode by which the commonwealth can become invested with the entire work. The annual reports that are made to the Legislature, contain but a part of

are made to the Legislature, contain but a part of the facts connected with the business of the company. Besides, the company has a way of its own in making up accounts, which needs looking into. I will keep you informed on this subject.

The tariff resolutions have been debated to-day—in the Senate by Senator Sanderson, and in the House by J. Ellis Boham, both democrats, and both taking radical ground against any modification of the present tariff. The subject has attracted a large attendance of prominent democrats from different sections of the State, smong whom I observe Gen. Moorhead, Gen. Cameron, ex-Governor Porter, John M. Read, and Col. James Page. This morning a vote was taken in the House on the inserve Gen. Moorhead, Gen. Cameron, ex-Governor Porter, John M. Read, and Col. James Page. This morning a vote was taken in the House on the indefinite suspension of the motion asking for the printing of 15,000 in English, and 7,000 in German, of the reports of the special committee on Dobin's tariff resolutions, which was carried by 54 yeas to 35 nays. It would appear from this vote that the tariff men have no great confidence in the force of resolutions and reports of our Legislature, or in their effect on the present Congress.

Mr. Armstrong's resolution relative to the World's Fair, empowering the Governor to nominate to the Executive Committee of the World's Fair, now sitting at Washington, such scientific citizens of this State as may wish to repair thither—provided, that the State shall incur no expense thereby—passed the House this morning. We Pennsylvanians have a singular way of being close fisted ingsmall matters, and giving away large sums of money to private interests.

sums of money to private interests

## Our Boston Correspondence

Boston, Feb. 8, 1851.
Summer Stock--Increase of Coalition Strength-Democratic Press-Coalition Opinions of Foreign Interference -- Suspected Bribery -- Com plaints of the Executive being "slow"-Crim Con, &c., &c.

Summer stock is looking up, and the quotation

of this morning on State street, show a decided improvement on those of the previous fortnight. Striking the average of the majorities against Mr. Sumner in yesterday's ballotings, we find that it is two and two thirds votes, whereas, it was three and a half on those of the ballotings had a fort-night previous. Indeed, there has been an almost steady improvement in the coalition strength from the beginning, and but for the etrenuous exertions of a few of their foes, the matter would have been settled yesterday by the election of Mr. Sumner. The faces of the whigs were very long yesterday afternoon, and I cannot say that they have since grown any shorter. It is now confidently said, that the coalition candidate will be elected before the month of February shall have expired-some pes ple say that he will be chosen on Monday next, when another balloting is to take place. That day is so near at hand, that it is hardly w

is so near at hand, that it is hardly worth while prophesying about the event, at the risk of damaging one's character for segacity.

The causes of this increase of the coalition strength are plain enough to us who are here on the spot, though they must be invisible to people at a distance. In the first place, the whig press has behaved in its usual silly and indiscreet manner. It has abounded with laudations of those democrats who have been most conspicuous in their opposition to Mr. Summer, and most bitter in condemnation of the democrats who have voted for him. Now, what follows from this? Why, that when a democrat takes up a whig paper, and reads the praises of one of his friends, alongside of the harshest denunciations of other democrats, he very naturally concludes that the person praised is a when a democrat takes up a whig paper, and reads the praises of one of his friends, alongside of the harshest denunciations of other democrats, he very naturally concludes that the person praised is a traitor, and that those who are denounced are true men. The friends of Mr. Summer have made the most of this, and not without beneficial results to their cause. I personally know quite a number of democrats, who, at the commexcement of this affair, were opposed to Mr. Sumner, that are now in favor of electing him; and all this is owing to the conduct of whig editors, who have not sufficient sense to let well enough alone, but must be braying like asses, or howling like wolves, when silence was their true policy. I do but express the opinion of more than one leading politician here, when I say that if Mr. Sumner should be elected, he will be under great obligations to the whig press for his success. Another reason why the coalitionists are stronger than they were, is to be found in the fact, that the democratic papers out of Boston are fast wheeling into line in support of Mr. Sumner. The Worces ter Palladrum, the Barre Gazette, the Lowell Adventuer, the Concord Freeman, the Plymouth Rock, and the Newburyport Union, have, within a week or ten days past, published articles in favor of maintaining the alliance which led to the defeat of the whigs at the polls, and nothing but the election of Mr. Sumner can do that. The free soil ultimatum

taining the alliance which led to the deteat of the whigs at the polls, and nothing but the election of Mr. Sumner can do that. The free soil ultimatum is "Sumner or nothing." Now, all the journals named are old democratic organs, and did goed service in the campaign of 1848, and are not liable to the charge of being abolitionized. Thus backed up, the coalition democrats in the House think they can go before the people with fair prospects of being sustained. of being sustained.

The coalition democrats complain bitterly of

of being sustained.

The coalition democrats complain bitterly of the treatment they have received at the hand of democrats in other States. They say that while not a word is uttered against democrats who yote for hunker whigs elsewhere, they are condemned for supporting a gentleman who is particularly obnoxious to whigs of every stripe, and therefore worthy of the confidence of the democracy. They probably feel like the wolf in a (not the) "well known fable of Esop." The wolf was awful hungry, and very gaunt, and with teeth long and white, and sharp enough to dissect a reasonably sized elephant. The wolves had long been out of power, and this particular specimen of the party was out on an expedition to see what he could pick up, even at the sacrifice of his principles. He walked along until he came to a sheepfold, but the devil a bit of sheep or lamb was there for him. All the members of the several flocks were safely heused, and the dogs stood with their paws to to their noses, as much as to say, "No you don't, my me fellow!" Hearing certain sounds, the wolf walked off in the direction whence they came, and soon arrived at a house, into one of the windows of which he looked, not being a wolf of good breeding. What did he see! Why, about a dozen shepherd's, all seated about table, and eating mutton, roast, boiled, broiked, &c. "Now, by our lady of the fold!" quoth the enraged wolf, "if I were doing that, what a h—I of a row would be kicked up about it!" And he gnashed his carker like teeth as he moved away, and thought of the moonistencies and wickedness of this sublunary world.

Rumor says that the whigs have applied a little oil to the palms of certain of the "old liners,"

world

Rumor says that the whigs have applied a little
oil to the palms of certain of the "old liners,"
which is the cause of their conduct. Rumor lies,
as usual, as there are reasons sufficient for their
action without attributing it to so base a motive.
There has been some grumbling at his Excellency the Governor's slowness in commencing the
work of "reform," is turning whigs out of effice;
but his Excellency is as "calm as a summer

morning," and keeps quiet as Harpocrates, and as it every thing were done "under the rose." Imagine the feelings of the expectants, and see how slyly the whigs chuckle at their disappointment! It is as good as a play—in fact, it is very like a broad farce, only that there is a reasonable chance of a most interesting tableau of killed and wounded coming to illustrate the closing scene.

The rejection of Mr. Bowen as Professor of History in Harvard University gives very general satisfaction. The rejection was not the work of democrats and free soilers alone—whigs had the honor of taking part in it. The Hungarians may have erred in some points, seeing that they are neither more nor less than men; but we are not Prussan serfs, and do not wish to see among the teachers of the rising generation a man, who, whatever may be his private worth, is certainly the advocate of most singular notions for an American.

We are having our dulness illustrated by a little vice on the part of some noted characters. Mr. Booth has been held to bail on the charge of adultery, the other party being pretty Harriet Mace. The sum in which he is held to bail is \$400, and the lady, who is charged with fornication, is held in \$50. Although there can be no doubt of the accused parties having acted in a very naughty manner, much after the fashion of the ancient patriarchs and their wives' handmaids, nobody believes that the affair will amount to much. If every person who commits adultery or fornication in Boston were laid by the heels, the very machinery of society would be stopped. It must be confessed that we are very like the wicked in this old city, and I think it was not much different here two hundred years age, except that there was a little more hypocrisy then than now. A much more serious matter is the charge made against a certain person, who is said to have seduced a beautiful girl of seventeen, who 'fiatter, lie, and gloze,' would save many a young woman from sufferings that ought to be sufficient to extract the bitterness from deat

## Our California Correspondence. SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, Jan. 2, 1851.

Lands in California for Hungarians. As a subscriber to your valuable paper, I am well acquainted with the interest you have manifested in behalf of the noble Hungarian patriots and their cause, and request you will do them the favor to publish in the Herald, that all may know the fact, that the City Council of San Diego have set apart, and reserved from sale, 5,000 acres of land, which can be nurchased by them any time during the present year.

The land in question, is of a good arable quality, and well adapted for gardening and vineyards. The land belonging to the city has been offered for public sale, by the city authorities, and a large quantity is disposed of daily to actual settlers; and as it would all doubtless be sold within a year, a

as it would all doubtless be sold within a year, a petition of the citizens was presented to the Council, asking them to reserve the above amount for the period as above stated.

The price asked for the land is but two dollars an acre to those desirous of improving the landwhich, in view of the high price paid for vegetables, &c., is comparatively nothing.

I hope my unfortunate countrymen will avail themselevs of this, indeed, liberal proposition. It was conceived for their benefit, and will be faithfully carried out.

San Diego is now a port of entry, with perhaps, the safest harbor in California, with a climate perfectly Italian, and where labor, especially in farming, is most richly rewarded.

The Mysterious Murder and Suicide at Quin-

The Mysterious Murder and Suicideat Quiney, Mass.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—SPIRITUAL KNOCKINGS, ETC.

[From the Boston Mail, Feb. 10]

Never has an exciting event come to light in which was involved more mystery than the melancholy suicides, or suicide and murder, discovered on Friday afternoon last at Quincy.

The bodies of two persons in male attire, were discovered about four P. M., on Friday, by two young men of Quincy, Albert and Henry Hayden, who were out on a gunning excursion and started a rabbit upon some high lands sparsly covered with wood, a quarter of a mile south from the village of Quincy, in the limits of the town of Braintree, and near an observatory which crowns those heights. The rabbit was pursued by one of the men into some bushes, where were discovered the two dead bodies lying side by side. The young men immediately proceeded to the house of Capt. Lewis Bass, coroner in Quincy, and notified him of the discovery. He at once proceeded to the spot where they were found, and had them removed to his house, where they were kept during the night, and on the following (Saturday) moraing a jury of inquest was summoned to meet at nine o'clock A. M. in the Lyceum room, under the Town Hall.

and on the following (Saturday) moraing a jury of inquest was summoned to meet at nine o'clock A. M., in the Lyceum room, under the Town Hall. The bodies, to which their clothing was firmly frozen, were, by Capt. Bass's direction, conveyed to a brook to thaw off the garments.

When found on the heights they were lying side by side quite near each other, with their heads in the same way—the shorter body, that which afterwards proved to be a young woman, lying at the left of the other, with her head slightly inclined towards him, and with her field hand resting on her heart. The other body, and much the tallest of the two, was found lying to the right of his companion, with a discharged duelling pistol, apparently fallen from the right hand, the fingers of which were partially clutched and contracted. A powder flask, partly filled with powder, was found at the flask, partly filled with powder, was found at the sibow of the right arm, and a quantity of leaden slugs lying in a paper. In the pockets of the man were found a couple of pocket combs, a pocket looking glass in a lead casement, with the figure of Gen. Taylor on the back, a slip of narrow pasteboard two inches by five-eights in dimension, with the figures 598 upon it, apparently a pawnbroker's ticket, a piece of paper upen which was written in red chalk, "House Broadway," a small card of Whitney's Hotel, Lincoln street, Boston; a paper containing about 100 percussion caps, and a printed pamphlet concerning an electrical machine of Protessor Sunderland. No other property, except their clothing, was found upon either. In the lining of the man's hat was the name of the manufacturers, "Camp & Hazeltine, No. 185 Main street, below Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio."

The bodies were taken from the brook on Saturday morning, after being thawed by the water, and

The bodies were taken from the brook on Saturday morning, after being thawed by the water, and consigned to the charge of Dr. Bugbee, of Quincy, who held a post mortem examination thereon. Dr. B. testified before the Coroner's laquest, that the tallest and eldest of the two bodies was that of a man apparently about 21 years of age, and that he had found the evidence that a pistol had been discharged in the mouth, the ball from which had passed out at the back of the head, passing through the brain, and leaving a round smooth hole, as that of a pistol bullet; that the shorter body was that of a woman, apparently 15 years of age, and that a hole, similar to that in the head of the man, was found penetrating the head for three or four inches, just above the left ear; that the car was blown off on this side of the head, but that no other marks of violence than those described were visible upon of violence than those described were visible upon either body, and that the bullet which had penetra-ted the head of the latter had lodged in the brain, and had, as in the other body, in his opinion, caused

death.

Mrs. Prudence Woods testified to the following Mrs. Prudence Woods testified to the following facts:—That the two individuals came to herhouse for board, on or about the first of November last; they had stated that they were step-brothers; that they had one mother and two fathers; that the eldest gave his name as John Green, and the youngest as that of George Sand; that the youngest one was out of health, and had come from Cininati, Ohio, for the benefit of his health, which they expected would be re-established in about six months, when they intended to return home by the way of New Orleans; that they wanted a room by months, when they intended to return home by the way of New Orleans; that they wanted a room by themselves, and to have it as retired to themselves as possible, as the younger one read a good deal; that the younger appeared to be very returing, still, and ely, and quite desirous of privacy about their room. [The witness was asked if she had reason to suspect that one of them was a woman, to which she replied that she "thought there was something not right."] She further said that the eldesthad said that the youngest was desirous of getting employment as a clerk; that the younger appeared to be a person of superior education and positios in society to the other, and often read to him from books in their pessession, mostly relating to spiritual communion with the other world; that their manner was very affectionate towards each other; manner was very affectionate towards each other; that they had only boarded with her for eight or ten days, and left, on the 12th of November, after dinner, for a walk, at the request of Green, Sands going with some reluctance, and stating to witness that he did not wish to go, and it was only to going with some reluctance, and stating to witness that he did not wish to go, and it was only to please John; that they had been reading one of their spiritual works for a couple of hours before leaving, and that she had not seen them since that day. She also stated that they owed her for their board while at her house; that they left at her house a carpet bag containing a number of books and papers, and forty-five cents in money, and a silver watch.

Captath Peter Brock, boot-manufacturer, with whom Green had worked, was examined, and

whom Green had worked, was examined, and stated that he had identified the two bodies found, immediately upon seeing them, and had predicted that upon investigation one of them, which he had pointed out, would be found to be a woman; that these yeing men after seeking employment at several or reshops in town came to his shop, and that he had engaged Green to make boots; that Green had made for him eighteen pairs of pegged boots before he was missed, and that he was a good workman at his business, and that Sands had

with one or two exceptions, one, the day before they were mised on exceptions, one, the day before they were mised on the day before they were mised as a clerk and reach accessor that Green had stated to him that his half-brother had come on to get a little better education, when he was to get him employment as a clerk; that Sands appeared to belong to some respectable family, and had a more than common education, and appeared to be somewhat unwell; he had liked them, and saw nothing out of the way in them; his wife had heard Sands reading one day wheather two were alone in the shop, in a sweet feminine voice, and had asked him whatwoman he had in his shop; that he went into the shop, when the voice of the reader was changed to a well counterfeited male voice, which she commonly edicions were excited that one twas a fer in the had heard Sands say one day that "they might as well die, as matters did not go right, and had not turned out as they expected." He further said they were not believers in the bible, but believed in spiritual visitations and knockings, and had themselves actually had visits from the spirits, and that Sands had visited Le Roy Sunderland at his residence in Charlestown, to consult the spirits; that Green, on the day he left, had made two pairs of boots; that Sands had said one day that her mother was averse to her coming away from home. The thoughts and conversation was principally concerning spiritual knockings: at their mmoral novel of "Indian," the were of whath, it is well known, goes by the assumed name of Mr. George Sands, and walks the street of Paris in male atture; a number of copies of "Davie's Spirit Mrssenger," published in Svinighed; a work entitled "Universalism," and a book entitled the "Great Harmonia."

This couple left their boarding house on the day following the annual town meeting, and called at the !Protective Union store and purchased some powder and percussion caps, and were afterwards seen walking along Gay street towards the high transplant of the protective toward

spirits infloogh Miss Cooper, a young lady in his family, and had left a very strange impression in regard to himself.

Miss Cooper describss the interview to have lasted for an hour and a half. He first desired to enquire of the spirit of Dr. Franklin about his brother's business, who he said was a shoemaker by trade, and was fearful it would not be for the best, and felt somewhat concerned for him. He stated that he came from Cincinnati, Chio, and had been to Rochester, N. Y., and held a consultation with the spirits there, and had been disappointed; and had also been to Mr. Fishballs, in Williamsburg, L. I, with no better success. He was told the spirit of Dr. Franklin had never answered, and was asked if he had any deceased friend, to which he replied that he had none, except a brother named Henry, who had died when he was quite young. This spirit was consulted, as Miss Cooper understood, upon the following subject, to which an answer was requested by her—two raps for the negative, one for the affirmative, viz:—"Whether his brother's judgment was sufficient for what he intended to do?"

The answer was "No"—(two raps on the table.)

ative, one for the affirmative, viz:—"Whether his brother's judgment was sufficient for what he intended to do?"

The answer was "No"—(two raps on the table.) To another question, which she understood to be concerning his views on certain subjects, (the answer spelt out by raps)—"Yes, in some few things." When he got up from the table, he said he "Hoped his brother would be willing to do as the spirits had advised. He seemed reluctant to leave, and kept his hand hold of Miss Cooper's much of the time during the interview. His questions were written on a card, and put by her.

He further stated to Miss Cooper that he had a step-mother, and had no own brother, but that the perion for whom she consulted the spirits was only his half brother. He expressed a desire to be employed in the office of Dr. Sunderland, that he might hear the responses of the spirits.

About a week after this visit, Mr. Sunderland states that he received a letter from Quincy, purporting to be written by George Sands, which stated that he was desirous of getting Mr. Sunderland's opinion on behalf of her brother—"Whether suicide would interfere with happiness and progress in a future state?"

The letter also stated, that the writer was seventeen years of age, and desired employment. The letter was very long, and related mostly to spiritual philosophy. This letter unfortunately has been destroyed. Mr. Sunderland wrote in answer, that he thought the effects of suicide on the future state would be terrible, and would interfere with and be detrimental to the spirit's happiness, and could no more be expected to be beneficial than to expect maturity from the rose by cutting it off early in the bud.

It appears from the records of Whitaey's Hotel, Lincoln street, opposite the United States Hotel,

expect maturity from the rose by cutting it off early in the bud.

It appears from the records of Whitaey's Hotel, Lincoln street, opposite the United States Hotel, that two persons came there, recording their names as John Green and George Sands, of Cincinnati, on Monday, October 29, and left on Friday, November 2, 1850. They occupied together room No. 28. They are remembered by Mr. Whitaey as a couple of young men seeking employment, one of them having a bundle of papers called the Spirit Messenger, published in Springfield, which he tried to sell about town. They conversed about spiritual knockings, and said that they had had communications with spirits, and had visited Dr. Sunderland in Charlestown.

They left a valise and a bundle tied up in a handkerchief, which they afterwards sent for by the Quincy express, sending at the same time the pay for their board while at the hotel.

There are trunks at the Western Railroad Station-house, belonging to the deceased, which when opened by proper authorities, will throw more light upon these singular beings whose history is shrouded in an impenetrable mystery, except the tragical passages of it related above.

How. Henry S. Gever, Senator Elect from Missouri.—The Hon. S. Gever, United States Senator elect from the State of Missouri, is of German descent, both on the paternal and maternal side. His father and grandfather were born in Pennsylvania, but his mother was born just before, or just after, the emigration of her family to the United States. Mr. G. was born in Frederick, Maryland, and came to the west in his youth. His mother died in St. Louis county a number of years ago, a few miles west of this city, at an advanced size, and possessing all her fasulties of mind and body, in a remarkable degree, up to a very late period of her life. Mr. G., when he came to the west, was so much of a German by nature and previous association, that he spoke the German language with entire fluency. On his first return, however, to the home of his ancestors, he found, to his surprise, that he had lost the ability to converte in that language. When his aged grandmother, German born and of German tongue, heard him speaking English only, and unable to speak to her in the language of the Fatherland, she was very much affected, and she some natural tears on the occasion.—St. Louis (Mo.) Intelegicator.

Freech of Hole-In-the-Day, on the Wrong of the Chippews Indians.

[From the Bt. Paul (ain) Chronics Jan. 25]
The Presbyterian Church was crowded to excess on Wednesday evening, by an auditory, gathered to listen to the promised exposition, by young Hole-in-the-Day, of the wrongs and sufferings of the Chippewas. The interest manifested was very great, and the speech, and its interpretation, was listened to with deep attention and a lively sympathy.
Hole-in-the-Day arose, and said, in substance—My friends, ye pale faces: You see before you a man who desires to say a few words to you. Had my father lived the full term of natural life allotted by the Great Spirit, I should not be here. My father would have come in person, and would have spoken for his people. You see me often here. It is my practice to visit you often, but I do so always with the purpose of reminding you of the poverty and these sufferings have driven me here. I have come here for the purpose of speaking on this poverty and suffering of my people. You have probably heard that many Chippewas have recently lost their lives by disease. We have many new graves. We have sold a large extent of country to the whites, who are now reaping the advantage of that sale, while we live in poverty and in great distress. I have come to bring that suffering to your ears, and betore your eyes. I request you to look back on the past history of our tribe. You will find that we have always been friendly to the American people. That we have always been willing to do their will. The consequence of this is misery to us. We have received nothing but suffering as our portion, and that has induced me to bring it before your eyes, and the eyes of the people of the United States.

You tell us that the Great Spirit made us from the same clay—that there is no difference before Him. If this is so, why are you not more friendly—why not take more pity on your red brethrea? You tell us that the Great Spirit placed us on the earth on an equal footing. If so, why should we not be tied

suitering. A great number of our tribe to nother spring.

When the red children agreed to the sale of their lands, it was with the belief that you would better their condition—make the ties of friendship stronger—would pity them, and lift them from their low condition. But we have seen the contrary. The more treaties we have made, the more miserable we have become. As one instance of the suffering accruing from the sale of our lands, I would mention, that in the treaties with our Great Father we were to receive a supply of provisions. The provisions received and distributed at the time of the payment of the last annuities were bad, and soon after we had accepted them, sickness began to appear among us. On our way to the pay-ground we were in good health and spirits. As soon as we had accepted that portion of the provisions first given out, sickness appeared. Our children died. But we were obliged to take the bad provisions, or go without anything to eat. We are aware—we have full belief—that our Great Father wishes to treat us kindly—that he means to do right, and does not know the fatal consequences of the bad management in the paymen of our annuities.

We have not received the full amount of pro-

Father wishes to treat us kindly—that he means to do right, and does not know the fatal consequences of the bad management in the paymen of our annuities.

We have not received the full amount of positions due us under the treaties with our Grat Father. There was an amount of goods ordered to be sent forward by our father, but they were a a distant place, and could not reach us. We were compelled to have provisions; and a large amoun of money was paid for them, for which we receive but a small quantity of food in return.

That portion of the tribe in the northern part of the territory, is miserable. Our Great Father doe not know—he is not aware of the great misery, the unjust suffering, of a large number of his red chiddren. Numbers of my people come to me, and epect me to be able to feed them, and I caunt. They go from me to the door of my fried, standing beside me, (Mr. Warren,) in a staving condition, saying they are very poor; ind are compelled to go away empty handed. It pains my heart to remain in my own contry, and I fee from it, that I may not witness he sufferings of my people. Those who have heard my words will go home and reflect upon them. I tell what is true. The time has come when something must be done to ameliorate our condition, by our white friends, and to prevent our being pushed to extremes. We want the promises of our Great Father, made in the treaties, fulfilled to the letter. We have never been made aware, before the payment of the annuities, of the amount sent to us. When they were brought to the spot for payment, we were never made aware whether they were the full amount due us, under the treaty with our Great Father. We have white friends among us, who can read; and if the papers were shown to us, these friends would read them to us. But this is not done. We do not know what is our due. Our eyes are kept shut.

I felt it my duty, as one of the chiefs of the nation, to present my, elf before you, and to warn you that a crisis has come, and that if the present state of affairs continues,

who will truly report the sufferings and wrongs his red children?

his red children?

My friends—ye law makers, who have been sent here to make laws for the whole country—I have a few words to say to you. If I undersand your laws aright, it is my belief you are sent here

sent here to make laws for the whole country—I have a few words to say to you. If I unders' and your laws aright, it is my belief you are sent here to make laws for the good of the whole country. I have said a few words to your people concerning the misery of my own. It was my intention lirst to have spoken to you only, but have resolved to speak to any and all who are willing to hear me. I speak not only of my own tribe, but of my red brethren, the Winnebagoes and Sioux. They have wrongs which they wish to bring to your ears. I have got many reasons why the whites should take their red brethren by the hand and treat them kindly. It is not necessary now to mention the reasons,—we must look a great many years back to find them.

The recital of the miseries and poverty of your red brethren in this country, would, if they could reach our Great Father, warm his heart. He is rich, and can help us. Did the wrongs of his red children come to his ears, through the mouths of his white children, he would take pity, and add to the bonds of friendship which unite us. I wish to be understood by every one present, or in this place, in saying that which I think it my duty to myself, and a duty I owe to you. The hearts of my people are aching; they are starving. Many of them come to me and propose to go to war with the whites. It is very difficult to keep my young men within bounds; and I am afraid of the commission of some foolish act by which the existence of our friendship may be threatened.

They are driven to extremities. Death is one every side, and in the minds of our young men, one death is as good as another. They wish to throw themselves away. They are like some poor animal driven into a hole, and condemned to die. To them one death is as good as another. I arrived at the pay ground, at the recent payment, among the last, and during the time I remained there, there were 4, 5, and 6 deaths every day and anight. The reason that I have for this, is, that the greater portion of the sickness was occasioned by bad provisio

little from sickness—much less than the other bands.

My people, also, suffered from hunger. You all know that when the crumbs thrown to chickens, are few, those who come last, suffer. So it was with my people. For two or three days at a time we received provisions in very small quantities, the daily portion for an adult not being sufficient to fill my two hands. It was not sufficient.

My friends, my words are coming to an end. I have spoken words which will come to your remembrance in the future. I come here among you often, but never except to bring to your remembrance the privations and misfortunes of my people. I have now said all that I desired to bring to your attention.

your attention.
Hole-in-the Day resumed his scat, and Mr. Warren

arose and said, in justice to the government officers, he felt bound to state that the Indians were under he felt bound to state that the Indians were u der a mistake as regards the cause of their illness. During the unavoidable absence of Mr. Watrous, the agent, a quantity of bad provisions were sent forward, and, without his knowledge, given out. When he arrived on the ground, on his return-it was too late to prevent the mischief, but good provisions were given out as soon as possible. He again expressed his firm belief that the govern-ment officers were not to blame in the matter, bu did all they could to remedy the evil.

Attenation of Canal Totals — The Canal Board completed the adjustment of tolls for the year 1351, on Thursday. The following embraces all the alterations from the rates last year:—Beef, saited, from con Thursday. The following embraces all the alterations from the rates last year:—Beef, saited, from 4 mills to 3 mills; on passenger boats, who elect to commute, from 5 cents to 3 cents; cheese, from from 4 mills to 3 mills; copper ore, from 1 mill to 1 mills to 3 mills; copper ore, from 1 mill to 2 mills; drain tile, (new article,) 2 mills; hide, raw, of dom an. U. S., from 4 to 3 mills; railroad iron, from 4 to 23 mills; cysters, in shell, going from tide water, from 5 to 4 mills; do. in can or keg, (new class.) 4 mills; shingles, per 1,000 bbs., instead of per 1,000 shingles, from 4 to 8 mills; tin in boxes, 5 mills; squared and round timber, transported in ratt, except doek sincks, if transported between 15th June and 15th August, 7 mills; wheat transported prior or subsequent to date above specified, the toli is 1 cent; wheat, 4 to 3 mills; flour, 1 to 3 mills.—Albany Atlas, Feb. 3.